

國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目

中文	英文	中英合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
本埠 每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	本埠 每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	本埠 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
外埠 每月大洋九角五分 半年四元七角五分 全年九元五角	外埠 每月大洋一元一角五分 半年六元七角五分 全年十三元	外埠 每月大洋一元六角五分 半年八元二角五分 全年十六元
美歐 每月大洋一元五角 半年七元五角 全年十四元	美歐 每月大洋一元八角 半年九元 全年十七元二角	美歐 每月大洋二元三角 半年十一元三角 全年二十二元六角

本報發行部啓事

本報自五月一日起遷往新址辦公，凡舊址之各項業務，均經遷往新址辦理，特此啓事。

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

本校奉准招收陸軍軍官學校學員，凡有志於軍事學者，請速來校報名。

國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

本校奉准招收附屬中學新生，凡有志於學者，請速來校報名。

綏遠全區職業專門學校插班生

本校奉准招收插班生，凡有志於學者，請速來校報名。

贈送書報廣告：凡訂閱本報者，均可獲贈書報一份。

良藥

本藥房專營各種名貴藥材，批發零售，一律歡迎。

永昌洋行廣告

本行代理各國名廠洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。

交通週報

本報每週出版一次，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司經營人壽水火保險業務，信譽昭著，保障完善。

華通商行

本商行經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。

京綏鐵路時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
張家口	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
歸綏	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
綏遠	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

京漢鐵路時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
石家莊	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
鄭州	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
漢口	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

新婦女月刊社啓事

本月刊旨在服務婦女，內容精彩，歡迎訂閱。

國民革命軍南針革命週報

本報報導國民革命軍之進展，鼓舞士氣，歡迎訂閱。

太原裕同梨膏公司啓事

本公司生產梨膏，品質優良，歡迎購買。

現代哲學概論出版了：本書內容豐富，是哲學愛好者之必讀。

本報緊要啟事

本月十八日北京各界為反對八國通牒赴國務院請願時死傷於段祺瑞衛隊槍彈之下者幾及四百人本報同人怒為心傷擬集關於此次慘劇種種事實及諸烈士一生事蹟與生前死後照片擬按日登諸報端將來彙編成冊俾因愛國而犧牲之諸烈士不致湮沒不彰各界人士如有以前項記載見贈者請逕寄前外延壽寺街三十號本報可也

范士融烈士追悼會啟事

君於三月十八日殉難於前線現定於二十四日下午一時舉行公祭各界人士望屆時蒞臨為荷此啟

北京學生總會緊急啟事

段祺瑞與八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

北京慘案善後委員會緊急啟事

本會為北京各界救國委員會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

賣國賊及其走狗之妖言

此次三月十八日之愛國運動，無非為救國主義之走狗，賣國賊之走狗，其目的在使段祺瑞辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

北京教育界

對慘殺案之嚴重表示

國民軍如不捕殺段祺瑞與實施槍殺計劃及行為之官吏則國民軍當然應亦為人道與法律之公敵，此為北京教育界之嚴重表示，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

北京九校校長宣言

此次北京各界因八國通牒，向政府請願，各校學生參與其間，純係出於愛國熱誠，不意竟遭慘殺，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

國立北京大學宣言

此次三月十八日之愛國運動，無非為救國主義之走狗，賣國賊之走狗，其目的在使段祺瑞辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

農大學生討段啟事

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

女子師大緊急會議

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

五私大質問李鳴鐘

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

滬法團實力援助北京民衆

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

魏晉兩軍已發生衝突

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

國軍對滄州再下總攻擊令

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

李烈鈞等誓不與國賊兩立

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

態度雄且傑

此次八國通牒，慘無人道，死傷無算，血淚滿天，北京各界，無不痛心疾首，本會為北京學生總會，代表中國青年，向全國同胞，及世界各國，發出呼籲，要求八國通牒，立即撤銷，並要求段祺瑞，辭職下台，以救國家，以救民族，此為本會之宗旨，亦為全國同胞之公意，望各界人士，踴躍參加，共赴國難，此啟

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

本公司為宣傳文化提倡科學起見特約經售民智書局上海書局等處各種書籍雜誌，歡迎各界人士踴躍購買，此啟

國

天寶大元
程觀秋玉簪計

天寶大元
程觀秋玉簪計

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程觀秋玉簪計

摩洛哥和會將開幕

法西果能放棄高壓政策耶
巴黎十九日電：據法西報稱，摩洛哥和會將於本月十九日開幕，法西兩國代表已於昨日抵達摩洛哥，並與當地代表會晤，商討和會之進行。法西兩國代表在會中，將就摩洛哥之政治、經濟、社會等問題，進行廣泛之討論。法西兩國代表在會中，將就摩洛哥之政治、經濟、社會等問題，進行廣泛之討論。法西兩國代表在會中，將就摩洛哥之政治、經濟、社會等問題，進行廣泛之討論。

裁兵會議無望召集

各國並無誠意
華盛頓十九日電：裁兵會議之召集，目前尚無希望。各國代表在裁兵會議中，均表示其國家之裁兵計劃，均係根據其國家之需要而定，並無任何國家表示願意在裁兵會議中，進行廣泛之討論。各國代表在裁兵會議中，均表示其國家之裁兵計劃，均係根據其國家之需要而定，並無任何國家表示願意在裁兵會議中，進行廣泛之討論。

國際勞工會進行停頓

各國意見不合
柏林十九日電：國際勞工會之進行，目前已陷入停頓。各國代表在國際勞工會中，均表示其國家之勞工政策，均係根據其國家之需要而定，並無任何國家表示願意在國際勞工會中，進行廣泛之討論。各國代表在國際勞工會中，均表示其國家之勞工政策，均係根據其國家之需要而定，並無任何國家表示願意在國際勞工會中，進行廣泛之討論。

哭聲震九城

各校學生追悼死難烈士
自去歲五卅慘案發生後，迄今未及九月，而北京又發生空前未有之慘劇。可憐愛國而遊行請願之無辜學子，竟死于帝國主義走狗，賣國賊之屠刀之下。殘暴行爲，舉全世界各校學生哀悼情形如下：茲將昨日各校學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：各校學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：各校學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

燕京大學

燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

工業大學

工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

農業大學

農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

藝術專門

藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形
藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

政法大學

政法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
政法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：政法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：政法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

中國大學

中國大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
中國大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：中國大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：中國大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

中法大學

中法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
中法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：中法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：中法大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

燕京大學

燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：燕京大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

工業大學

工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：工業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

農業大學

農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形
農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：農業大學學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

藝術專門

藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形
藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：藝術專門學生追悼死難烈士情形，分誌如下：

西站出京

西站出京
西站出京，分誌如下：西站出京，分誌如下：西站出京，分誌如下：

西站來京

西站來京
西站來京，分誌如下：西站來京，分誌如下：西站來京，分誌如下：

來往

來往
來往，分誌如下：來往，分誌如下：來往，分誌如下：

西站出京

西站出京
西站出京，分誌如下：西站出京，分誌如下：西站出京，分誌如下：

西站來京

西站來京
西站來京，分誌如下：西站來京，分誌如下：西站來京，分誌如下：

國軍主力集中灤州

戰況已較前緊張
但灤州絕未失守
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北京新華教育用品公司啟

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謹防假冒



如患此症服藥一料永保無憂

特選高手包廚專作英法大菜業經佈備妥善室內寬敞座位
潔尚望賜顧諸君早來一價方知言之不謬也

漢

婦女調經丸

站名	特別快直達車直達車三等票價
浦口	八元
	二〇元
	早客

[illegible]

各地紀念孫中山先生消息

(七) 熱河

三月十二日為孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日，熱河國民黨省黨部及各縣黨部，均先後舉行紀念大會，並舉行各種慶祝活動。熱河省黨部於上午九時，在熱河省黨部禮堂，舉行紀念大會，由省黨部主席主持，到會者有各縣黨部代表、各機關團體代表、學生代表、及各界代表等。大會由主席報告孫中山先生生平事蹟，並由代表致詞，頌揚孫先生之偉大貢獻。大會最後，全體代表合唱國歌，並舉行默哀儀式。熱河各縣黨部，亦分別舉行紀念大會，場面熱烈，各界人士踴躍參加。

各方對慘案之憤慨

(一) 中華全國鐵路總工會宣言

國際帝國主義者，為援助其反動軍隊，不惜採取卑劣手段，向我國人民發動進攻。大沽口炮台，已被日艦轟擊，日艦在炮台附近，投擲燃燒彈，引起大火，炮台被毀。此種慘案，引起我國人民之極大憤慨。中華全國鐵路總工會，代表全國鐵路工人，發表宣言，痛斥帝國主義之殘暴行徑，並表示將與全國人民一道，為保衛國家主權，不惜犧牲生命。

主權促成國民會議

廣州國民黨中央執行委員會，為維護國家主權，促成國民會議，特發表宣言。宣言指出，當前國家面臨嚴重危機，必須召開國民會議，以解決國家前途。廣州各界人士，對此表示強烈支持，並呼籲全國同胞，團結一致，共赴國難。

馮玉祥赴庫倫

馮玉祥將軍，為處理邊疆事務，特赴庫倫。馮氏在庫倫期間，將與當地官員商討邊疆建設，並加強與蒙藏同胞之聯繫。馮氏此行，受到當地各界之熱烈歡迎。

京綏鐵路工會南口分會電

京綏鐵路工會南口分會，為抗議帝國主義之侵略，特發表電報。電報中，痛斥帝國主義之殘暴行徑，並表示將與全國鐵路工人一道，為保衛國家主權，不惜犧牲生命。

張家口西北青年互助社電

張家口西北青年互助社，為抗議帝國主義之侵略，特發表電報。電報中，痛斥帝國主義之殘暴行徑，並表示將與全國青年一道，為保衛國家主權，不惜犧牲生命。

慘案中之慘聞

前日慘案發生，死者甚多，慘狀令人髮指。據悉，死者中有許多無辜平民，他們在無辜中被殺害。此種慘案，引起全國人民之極大憤慨，並呼籲政府，嚴懲兇手，以平民憤。

邀宴上海報界

上海報界，為慶祝某項盛事，特舉行宴會。宴會中，各界人士齊聚一堂，場面熱鬧。宴會期間，還舉行了各種文藝表演，氣氛歡愉。

催結五卅案

上海五卅慘案，發生至今已多年，但仍未得到公正處理。各界人士，紛紛呼籲政府，儘快結案，以平民憤。政府應正視問題，嚴懲兇手，並賠償受害者損失。

閩南不靖

閩南地區，近來發生不靖，治安惡化。據悉，當地匪徒猖獗，搶掠無忌，百姓生命財產受到威脅。政府應加強治安，嚴懲匪徒，以保民生。

彭漢章未辭職

彭漢章將軍，目前尚未辭職。據悉，彭氏仍在處理軍務，並為國家貢獻力量。彭氏之態度，受到各界之肯定。

中俄會議近訊

中俄兩國，目前正就某些問題進行磋商。據悉，雙方在平等互利的基礎上，達成了一些初步共識。中俄兩國之友好關係，將進一步發展。

美國備辦無線電台

美國政府，為加強與我國之聯繫，特備辦無線電台。此舉旨在促進兩國間之信息交流，並加強友好合作。

東直門前口之肅清

東直門前口地區，近來發生不靖，政府已派兵肅清。目前，該地區已恢復安寧，百姓生活正常。

稅務處收回緝私

稅務處，為嚴厲打擊私鹽貿易，特收回緝私權。此舉旨在維護國家稅收，並保護合法貿易。

京師師範之增開

京師師範學校，為培養教育人才，特增開班次。此舉旨在擴大招生，為社會提供更多教育機會。

劍拔弩張之廈門

廈門地區，近來發生緊張局勢，劍拔弩張。據悉，雙方在該地區展開了軍事行動，氣氛緊張。各方呼籲和平解決爭端，避免戰爭。

海軍與周張不能相容

海軍與周張兩派，因利益衝突，不能相容。此種矛盾，已嚴重影響了海軍之正常運作。各方呼籲雙方克制，尋求共識。

非基大同盟昨開緊急會議

非基大同盟，為抗議某項政策，特召開緊急會議。會議中，代表們一致通過了抗議決議，並呼籲政府撤回該政策。

潘復由奉返濟

潘復先生，由奉天返回濟南。據悉，潘氏在奉天期間，處理了一些重要事務，並與當地官員進行了會談。

白雲庵開放廟會

白雲庵，為慶祝某項盛事，特開放廟會。廟會期間，吸引了大量遊客，場面熱鬧。

創辦女子理髮館

某處，為方便女性顧客，特創辦女子理髮館。此舉旨在為女性提供專業理髮服務，並促進女性就業。

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福義減價
本藥房為酬謝顧客，特舉行大減價活動。各種名藥，一律八折優惠。機會難得，欲購從速。

外科
專治各種疑難雜症，藥到病除。地址：某某路某某號。

內科
專治各種內傷，經驗豐富。地址：某某路某某號。

婦科
專治婦女各種疾病，溫柔細心。地址：某某路某某號。

兒科
專治小兒各種疾病，活人無數。地址：某某路某某號。

第一
本報為擴大宣傳，特在各大報社設立代售處。歡迎各界人士踴躍訂閱。

第二
本報為方便讀者，特在各大書店設立代售處。歡迎各界人士踴躍訂閱。

第三
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第九
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第十
本報為方便讀者，特在各大書店設立代售處。歡迎各界人士踴躍訂閱。

九淋

治淋病特效藥
不論新久，一服即效。此藥專治男女淋病，無論新久，一服即效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

六舒舒肝丸

治肝氣鬱結，胸脅脹痛，嘔吐酸水，不思飲食，婦女經閉，赤白帶下，一切肝經病症，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

婦寶還魂丹

治婦女經閉，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，久不受孕，產後血暈，一切婦科病症，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

白樹雄毒膏

治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡，癰疽，乳癰，痔瘡，一切瘡毒，貼之即愈。每張大洋一角。

清熱散

治一切熱症，發熱，口渴，煩躁，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元。

急救喉散

治一切喉症，喉痛，喉蛾，喉癰，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元。

護兒散

治小兒驚風，發熱，咳嗽，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元。

活胃散

治胃氣鬱結，胸膈脹滿，不思飲食，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元。

批發第一消毒藥水

治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡，癰疽，乳癰，痔瘡，一切瘡毒，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

燕京印書局大擴張廣告

本局為擴大業務，特設印刷部，承接各種中西文字，印刷精美，交貨迅速。歡迎各界垂詢。

神效除根敗毒丸

治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡，癰疽，乳癰，痔瘡，一切瘡毒，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

止淋琥珀丸

治淋病特效藥，不論新久，一服即效。此藥專治男女淋病，無論新久，一服即效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

女婦救

治婦女經閉，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，久不受孕，產後血暈，一切婦科病症，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

北京信成線莊工廠廣告

本廠專營各種絲綢，綢緞，呢絨，布匹，花色繁多，質地優良，價格公道。歡迎各界垂詢。

潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

治婦女經閉，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，久不受孕，產後血暈，一切婦科病症，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

眼科醫目復明

治一切眼疾，紅腫，流淚，翳障，服之立效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。

The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. I No. 25

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World's Faith Shattered By League Fiasco

Colossal Falsehood, Machine For Wars, Says Italy; A Conspiracy, Says Germany; Intriguing Statesmen, Says U. S.

United Press
Rome, March 19.—The Italian press is almost unanimously reiterating its skepticism regarding the usefulness of the League of Nations, following the fruitless meeting just terminated at Geneva.

One section of the press suggests the disbandment of the League because "it is nothing but a colossal falsehood, or a machine which will make wars."

The Italian papers generally say that the spirit of "Locarno" is dead.

Berlin Sees Conspiracy

United Press
Berlin, March 19.—There is a growing demand for the resignations of Chancellor Luther and Dr. Stresemann as a result of that is termed the Geneva fiasco.

The impression prevails that the failure to admit Germany to the League was the result of a conspiracy framed before the Assembly session opened. Poland and Brazil, it is declared, were secretly assured of permanent Council seats as a result of their part.

Some blame Premier Mussolini of Italy in part. The newspaper "Tageblatt" voices a popular view when it declares that it is impossible that a country like Brazil was solely responsible.

U. S. Wary

United Press
Berlin, Mar. 19.—President Coolidge, State Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Houghton emphasized in the conference held at Washington that as a result of the Geneva fiasco, America would take still greater precautions to avoid getting entangled in European affairs.

European powers should at Geneva that, even if the nations themselves wished to have peace, their statesmen were given to intrigue as much as before the war and were furthering a situation which would sooner or later bring about another war.

Universal peace is America's desire not only for moral but also for business reasons. The only hope is that the precarious financial conditions of various nations will force them to disarm. America at any rate, has no desire to participate in any such comedy as was enacted at Geneva.

Offer "Amends"

The League of Nations Council in a secret conference before finally adjourning, agreed to hold one of the next council sessions at Berlin as a "moral compensation" for the events of the past week according to the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung". This, however, only after Germany has been admitted into the League.

Airious Hope

United Press
London, March 19.—In some quarters here it is believed that

SENATE TRIES TO KEEP U. S. OUT OF WORLD COURT

United Press
Washington, March 19.—Senate opponents of the World Court are planning a new move aimed to alter, and presumably prevent, American adherence to the World Court.

Gloomy Outlook For Disarmament, Thanks U. S. Now

U. S. Not Favorable Toward Confab, Whether Under League Or Her Own, Is Result Of Houghton Visit

United Press
Washington, March 19.—While the death of the President's father has overshadowed all else in the capital, it is apparent that conferences between President Coolidge and Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton of London have brought the impression in political circles that there is little hope for a disarmament conference in which the United States will participate, either under League auspices or those of the United States herself.

Houghton has consistently declined to comment upon his mission here but it is learned that he presented a disillusioning picture to the President, saying that Europe is at present opposed to further disarmament.

Feng's Caravan Is Ready For Urga

Marshal Not Yet On Way, But Departure Only Matter Of Time; Hesitates At Urging Of Officials

United Press
Chung Mei
Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has not yet left Pingtichuan for Urga, although his caravan of close to thirty motor cars has been loaded and ready to start for several days.

The Marshal's wife and family have been in Urga for several weeks and he was about to join them. However, according to representatives of the Northwestern Frontier Office here, the pleading of officials induced the Marshal to delay his departure in a few days.

There would seem to be every indication, however, that his going is but a matter of time, since all arrangements are completed and his family awaiting him.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR JOHN COOLIDGE

United Press
Plymouth, Vermont, March 19.—Funeral services for the late Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, father of the President, will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the family home here.

The Rev. John White of Sherburne, Vermont, who is pastor of the Episcopal church and a friend of the family, will conduct the services.

President Coolidge arrived at his father's home, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and the Attorney-General who is also an old family friend, some hours after the death of Colonel Coolidge.

GROUP ORGANIZE TO LAUNCH A NATION-WIDE PROTEST ON MASSACRE OF DEMONSTRATORS

All the Universities and colleges are busily organizing committees to support the people against the Tuan Government in connection with the massacre of students. The faculties and staffs of the National University, the Women's Normal University, the Sino-Russian University, the Institute of Technology, and the Chungkuo University have formed committees to carry on the fight.

Various names are used. Some are called "Committee on the March eighteenth Massacre." Others are called "Committee on the massacre arising from the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers."

These organizations have already taken steps to get in touch with the faculties of all universities, so that in a day or two, a central committee will be formed.

Students Organize
The Students' General Union has issued circular telegram to the whole people of China, and sent special delegates to the important cities throughout China to organize a big country-wide protest to the Tuan Government.

Among the resolutions passed by the Students' General Union are the following:

(1) The holding of a big mass meeting to mourn for the dead.

(2) To give the victims of the massacre a state burial.

(3) To demand indemnity from the government for the killed and wounded.

(4) To urge the local public prosecutor to impeach the government for the massacre.

(5) To bring about a co-ordination of all organizations started for the purpose.

(6) To enter into co-operation with the teachers' unions.

(7) To send delegates to all the important cities of China to start similar organizations.

8 All students are to wear a black band on their arms as a sign of mourning for one week.

The Students' Association of the National University has passed similar resolutions. Lecturing bands will be organized to talk to the people in the streets on the criminal activities of the Government. A telegram has been sent to the Canton Government to send an expedition up north.

It is learned that some students have gone to Tientsin to carry on the work, as it is thought it will be a better place as center of work than Peking.

Tientsin Protests

A meeting was held in Tientsin at the Chihli Provincial Office of

(Continued on page 4)

REVOLUTIONS, ECONOMIC AND NATIONALISTIC; BORODIN SHOWS WHERE CHINA STANDS TODAY

Revolutions, nationalistic and economic, were the subject of an interview given to a representative of the People's Tribune yesterday by Michael Markovitch Borodin, High Advisor to the Canton Nationalistic Government, now in Peking.

It makes all the difference in the world which you mean, when you speak of revolutions, according to Mr. Borodin. The one word is used to apply to two entirely different things, and it is this that has caused so much confusion of thought and so many misapprehensions about the nationalist movement in China.

The nationalist movement is a movement for national independence. Its aims are freedom from foreign economic and political domination. Only to the extent that such changes are revolutionary, is the present movement in China a revolutionary movement.

Conflicting Purposes
Mr. Borodin further points out that success of the nationalist revolution will inevitably weaken any other kind of revolution.

"Today," Mr. Borodin says, "you have the temporary consolidation of many forces working for Chinese independence which, when such independence were attained, would probably split. You have gathered under one banner groups with diametrically opposed economic interests. To a large extent the owning as well as the working classes feel the drive for independence

from foreign control. But once this independence is secured, the forces will split. The propertied classes, the merchants, financiers, landowners, for instance, will turn their attention to the development of their own interests."

Not Communist

"That is why," Mr. Borodin explained further, "it is so ridiculous to refer to the present movement in China as a communist revolutionary movement. There is not the slightest justification for the terms which have been applied to the movement with mere propagandist intent. All talk of vast fundamental economic changes is either sheer propaganda or stupid romanticism."

That is where so much misapprehension has arisen about Canton, Mr. Borodin continued. People talk of a communist Canton, but nothing could be further from the facts. Canton is behind even the possibility of communist state. In Canton, it is not a matter of theories and vast economic revolutions, but a matter of sewers, wider streets, the establishing of facilities by which coal can be transferred from mines in something more modern than baskets.

Widening Streets

"Take for instance the matter of streets," Mr. Borodin pointed out. "In Canton you have a city where on many streets it is impossible for two chairs to pass. It is ridiculous to talk

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Britain Bumped By U. S. Demands For Blockade Damages

War Profiteering, Protests 'Times'; She Participated In Blockade Herself, Says 'Telegraph'.

United Press
Berlin, Mar. 19.—The British press is disquieted at the United States demand that Great Britain pay for the damages suffered by American merchants and shipping as a result of the British blockade from 1914 to 1917.

The "Times" says that Great Britain cannot recognize such overdue war profiteering.

"Daily Telegraph" says that while the United States claim is legally right, yet the United States herself participated in the blockade in spite of South American protests at the time and that after all the blockade helped to shorten the war and to save American lives.

All-China Peace Movement States Peace Proposals

Wire To Wu, Chang, Feng, Sun And Yen; Propose Definite Plan For Mediation

United Press
General Wang Shih-tseng, ex-Premier Sun Pao-chi and other leaders of the All-China Peace Movement, apart from their telegrams to the various warlords at Hankow, Mukden, Kalgan and other provinces, have now wired separately to General Sun Chuan-fang at Nanking and General Yen Hsi-shan at Taiyuan asking them to act as mediators to bring about domestic peace under the following conditions:—

1. Peking, Chihli and Jehol are to be considered as buffer states between the various combatants.

2. The civil authorities of the above-mentioned three provinces are to be appointed by the central government without the interference of the military leaders.

3. The first Kuominchun armies are to be withdrawn to the north-western provinces for the cultivation of wasted arable lands as well as the development of the vast natural resources.

4. The second Kuominchun who are natives of Shensi should return to their own native province.

5. All the combatants should station their armies at their present positions without alteration until the termination of the proposed domestic peace conference which is to be convened at a central and suitable place as soon as possible with the concurrence of the majority leaders.

6. All political problems are to be discussed and settled by the representatives at the proposed peace conference which should also be attended by representatives of Chinese commercial, agricultural, educational and working interests.

Burial Units

United Press
Burial units composed of two nurses and ten coolies are being organized by the Public Charity Association for service at the front. Several units are reported to have started.

AIRPLANE ON WAY TO POLE DELAYED; CRASHES INTO FENCE

United Press
Fairbanks, Alaska, Mar. 19.—The Wilkins arctic expedition was delayed today when one airplane crashed into a fence while alighting from a trial flight under the personal direction of Wilkins.

Sacrifice Students To Prove Peking Not "Red", Is Report

Necessary For Kuominchun To Convince Wu And Chang In Order To Secure Peace, Is Claim; Chang Shih-chao Elated

United Press
It is reported in well-informed circles that the sudden change of front on the part of the government as well as the Kuominchun leaders towards the mass leaders is closely connected with the existing peace movement and that young and inexperienced students have, therefore, been sacrificed as an example of Peking's non-bolshevik affiliations.

In this connection, a Kalgan despatch says that Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have refused and are still refusing to discuss peace unless the Kuominchun leaders can prove by deeds and not by words their non-affiliations with the students mass activities or bolshevik tendencies. The recent telegrams of General Chang Chih-kiang urging for the curtailment of student activities were responsible for Thursday's incident.

According to reliable information, Mr. Hsu Chien and Mr. Yi Pei-chi have given their words of honor to General Li Min-chung that in obedience to the orders of the metropolitan police, they will not hold any mass meeting at the present moment. Mr. Hsu Chien, Mr. Yi Pei-chi, Mr. Li Shih-tseng and the two Professors, Koo Meng-yu and Li Ta-chao, of the government university who were ordered to be arrested and punished by mandates of the Chief Executive on account of their alleged communist activities, are now hiding in the Legation quarters so that they are beyond the reach of the Chinese authorities. There were secret meetings of students at the various government and private colleges yesterday for the purpose of devising measures to counteract the Anfu influence; but there was no riot.

Chang Elated

Mr. Chang Shih-chao, Chief Secretary of the Chief Executive, was reported to be highly elated on account of the subjugation of the mass leaders and it is believed that the shooting on Thursday was the first step of the plans of the government to curb the activities of the students as urged by General Chang Chih-kiang some days ago. Hence, General Li Min-chung, acting police chief, is reported to be not anxious to carry out the mandates; but at the same time, he is not affording any protection to the mass leaders as well as students with a view to proving to the anti-Kuominchun elements that the Kuominchun leaders, including Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, are not bolshevized or even pro-bolsheviks.

Cabinet Takes Blame; Offers Resignation

School Flags Half Mast; Further Stories Of Outrages And Looting; Government Statement Challenged

United Press
Important political developments have followed closely upon the heels of the grave affair at the Cabinet Office Thursday afternoon.

Early yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the Cabinet was held to discuss a telegram which the Premier (General Chia Teh-yao) had received from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang blaming him for having failed to maintain order without shooting down the students and it was resolved that the whole Cabinet should at once resign en bloc.

A communication announcing the Cabinet's decision was forwarded to the Chief Executive at 3 p.m.

Chung Mei

Flags Half Mast

School flags were at half mast yesterday and memorial services were being held for the student dead. Official figures place the death toll at 39 while no attempt is made to completely tabulate the wounded.

No deaths occurred in the P. U. M. C. Hospital in the last twenty-four hours and none are reported from other sources.

Stories of the horrors of the death square in front of the Cabinet Offices continue to come to light. According to one official who arrived on the scene just as the students were dispersed, tells of the body of a pregnant woman who had been run through the abdomen by a bayonet and then dragged about so that her body was left in a frightful state. She had apparently been an onlooker attracted to the scene in the belief that the presence of girl students indicated safety.

Looting By Guards

Everything that could possibly be snatched from the students, was taken by the bodyguard. Wrist-watches, hats, purses, loose money and every conceivable thing is reported lost by the victims.

Representatives of the private universities called on General Li Ming-chung at eleven yesterday morning when they were received by Directors Teng and Li. Inquiry was first made as to whether any troops of the Emergency Commander participated in the incident on Thursday. That was denied by the Directors.

It was next requested that General Li make proper rehabilitation plans, and although it was promised that he would be advised of their desire, it was pointed out that such action was believed to be beyond the authority of his Headquarters.

False Statements

The "Ching Pao" expressed editorially yesterday its surprise that the Government had issued a telegram, purposely misstating the facts of Thursday's massacre. Two points are brought out in

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The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Sunday, March 21, 1926.

Help Pledged To London Kuomintang

Asiatic

London, Feb. 13. (by mail)—A luncheon, held on February 13th at the Chinese Workers' Club, was given jointly by the Committee and members of Kuomintang in London and by the President and members of the Chinese Workers' Union.

Many English guests were invited, including prominent men and women in the British Labour and Trade Union Movements and also journalists and friends of China. The list of guests included Mr. Ben Tillett, Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Charles Ammon, M.P., Minister in the first Labour Government, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., Mr. Purcell, M.P., Mr. Harold Dore, representative of the "Manchester Guardian," Colonel and Mrs. Malone and Mr. R. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Saklatvala, M. P., and representatives of many newspapers, including Lansburys "Labour Weekly," "Northern Voice," "Vorwärts" of Germany, "Forward" of India and a representative of the Asiatic News Agency of China.

Speeches dealt with the Chinese struggle. Every speaker emphasized the solidarity of the British workers in helping the Chinese workers and expressed the hope that the New Year would see victory for the Chinese in overthrowing imperialism and militarism.

Chinese Welcome

Mr. Fung Sha, President of the Chinese Workers Union in London, presided, assisted by Mr. Liu Chao-ming, President of Kuomintang in England.

In his opening speech, Mr. Fung Sha said, "On behalf of the Chinese Workers Union in London, I have much pleasure in welcoming our friends in the British Labour Movement to our New Year Celebration. This is a most auspicious occasion. Generally the so-called Chinese dinners in London are purely official, whereas this is a purely Chinese Labour and Kuomintang gathering."

"Union between Chinese and British labor is particularly important to us because we are engaged in a life and death struggle in China," Mr. Fung stated. "Our struggle is two fold. First a national struggle against Foreign Imperialism, second a workers struggle against capitalism."

"Capitalism is reproducing in China, conditions which were not tolerated in Lancashire 100 years ago."

"We Chinese workers, want to thank the British workers for their assistance in the past seven months. Our danger is not yet over. We beg you to continue to bring pressure to bear on your government to deal fairly with the Chinese people. As representatives of Chinese and British workers are gathered together here, so I hope that the workers of China and Britain may also realise the need for International Co-operation and Solidarity to prevent the Imperialists from using one against the other, either by using Chinese labour to keep down wages in England or by using British forces to repress the Chinese movements."

"Freedom" Says Speaker

Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P. for

Battersea, said that he wished "freedom" to the Chinese workers in their New Year. Commerce and Trade were all very well, but neither could be compared with freedom. There were different ways of wishing freedom to a great people. His way of wishing freedom was not the granting of freedom by the inch or the foot. It was not enough to say that while China must eventually be free. Imperialism and unequal treaties must be completely abolished, now that the Chinese have decided that they should be.

Consolidation of Workers

In conclusion, Mr. Saklatvala observed that his great wish was that the Chinese people should begin its consolidation of brotherhood with the workers in Europe by making common cause first of all with the Russian people and then with the people of all other lands.

Mr. Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Political and International Department of the Transport and General Workers Union and a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, said that modern views could not alter the general trend of history, and he believed that in the long run the domination of the Eastern peoples could not be maintained. The Chinese people had not fully realised the strength of their great country; development would be forced upon China, and when fully developed her ancient civilization would enable her to dominate the world.

Save China, Save World

"If you can save China, you can save the world," said Mr. Charles Ammon, M. P., a member of the first labour government and one of China's most active supporters in the House of Commons. The history of China had always fascinated him, he stated, and he had given some earnest of his friendship for China by the questions which he had asked in the House of Commons.

"Whatever may have been the horrors of the last war," said Mr. Ammon, "it was a panic compared with the next war. Developments are proceeding not so much in dockyards as in the laboratories. To destroy the spirit of nationalism we must cultivate the international spirit."

(Continued on page 3)

HIGH PRICES, STARVATION, POVERTY, BEGGARY AND CRIME PEKING'S BY-PRODUCTS OF WAR

Kuo Wen

Since the commencement of hostilities in the north and the consequent disruption of communications, a general scarcity of daily necessities has been experienced and some articles can only be procured at exorbitant prices.

According to reliable investigations, prices of salt, the most indispensable article of daily necessity, have now risen to three times the normal rate and each consumer is only permitted to purchase half a catty each time. It is said unless new supplies arrive the stock will be exhausted within a week's time.

The shortage of coal has forced the Peking Water Works to suspend operations of the power from midnight to morning and the Electric Light Co. is also reported to be discussing means and ways to economise the consumption of coal.

Foodstuff is facing an imminent famine in the capital and the prices are soaring to add to the suffering, under the pretext of the depreciation of the value of copper coins, which are at present over 335 to a dollar, the merchants have been continuing to raise the prices of articles of daily necessity and sundries. Meanwhile unemployment is increasing and wages remain the same.

Those beggars, who had been cleared of the streets when the Customs Conference and Extra-territoriality Commission were opened, are now seen throughout the city chasing after passers-by for one or two coppers. The Police are powerless in view of the overwhelming numbers of such destitutes. The destitute "homes" maintained by the Police are threatened with suspension on account of the lack of funds.

On account of the high cost of living and the increase of unemployment, resultant from the prolongation of the war, a large number of the poor people have been driven to robbery and burglary to gain a living. During the last month over 100 cases of highway robbery have been reported around the metropolitan suburban districts. The majority of the robbers were armed with clubs, knives or spears. They stole things of little value, horses, donkeys, clothes and sundries, thus showing that they are not professional thieves.

Revolutions, Economic And Nationalistic; Borodin Shows

(Continued from page 1)

of establishing communism in such a setting. The job is to widen those streets, to put in sewers, to establish a water system, so that people can have the privilege of taking baths in their own houses. This is simply trying to get out of the Middle Ages and strike the high way of progress."

"What we really have in Canton, then, is a government which is trying to reorganize a country in such a way that people will not be so poverty, stricken, official not so corrupt bandits not prey on the fields, and industry and agriculture develop and prosper. If this is communism, then Canton is communist."

The government that is undertaking these tasks, has the support of the people according to Mr. Borodin. When work is being done on the streets of the city, for instance, there is no protest, even though it often means that almost the entire shops of merchants are cut away. The shop-keeper immediately set to work and rebuild modern shops out of the stubs of what has been left of the old buildings. There is confidence in the government in Canton.

Honest Administration

An effort to get honest administration is one cause of this confidence. A school for administrators has been opened in which five hundred men are being trained for district government, five to a district: one magistrate, one to take charge of roads, one for finance, one for education, one for public safety.

Sound finance is another cause of confidence. Stories that are circulated of a Kwangtung poor man than ever before are denied by Mr. Borodin. The people are poor, he admits, but no poorer than in the past. And the cause is not taxes, as is claimed. The total taxes amount to only \$2 per capita. This snet the government \$60,000,000 a year.

Mr. Borodin contrasts this with Hongkong, where, with half a million people, \$25,000,000 revenue is collected. If Kwang-

tung took Hongkong as its standard, it would exact a yearly revenue of \$400,000,000. But Canton has no such aim. It hopes in the future to get \$100,000,000 and yet, leave the people more prosperous than ever before.

Referring to the causes of the split that is taking place in the Kuomintang Party, Mr. Borodin said that there have gathered in the party many conflicting elements. Interests are wide apart although all can be concentrated, to a certain extent, in the fight against foreign domination. The party includes workers, peasants, intellectuals, landlords, compradores, merchants.

Difficulties In Way

These elements cannot even be thoroughly merged in the matter of the nationalist struggle. Certain groups are inevitably divided in their allegiance. Foreign domination means profits for them in one way and nationalism means profits in another.

A perfect example of this dual psychology is the compradore. He is in the employ of foreign capital. The success of foreign enterprise means success for him. But having accumulated money; he has become a capitalist; he has invested his capital in various native enterprises. Thus his interests in his role of capitalist tie him to the nationalist movement in China, which, if successful, would place the lever of the customs and the tariff in his hands, while his compradore interests tie him to his foreign employer.

So the compradore vacillates, between imperialism and nationalism, never willing to make a determined drive against the imperialist powers, yet never wholly reconciled to them. This man you find in the right wing of the Kuomintang, the wing which will always hesitate, vacillate, compromise.

Intellectual Compradores

You find in the right wing certain elements whom we may term intellectual compradores. These have been trained in foreign schools to act as mediums for the propagation of the beau-

PAY DEBTS AND END WAR, ALLEGED AIM OF FRANCE

Reuter

Paris, March 18. — The Ministerial statement of the new Briand Government was read in the Senate and the Chamber today. It said that the Government is anxious finally to settle interallied indebtedness, and would strive to bring to an end antagonism in Europe.

The Government, added the statement, was in duty bound to secure completely and unequivocally a balanced budget.

Wine And Beer May Get Support Of Prohibition Chief

Andrews To Make Tour Of Country To Inspect Conditions; May Recommend Modifications

United Press

Washington, March 19. — Lincoln Andrews, National Prohibition Director, will tour the United States soon after Congress adjourns to inspect prohibition enforcement conditions and decide whether to continue enforcement efforts along present lines or to recommend modification legalizing beer and light wines.

TUAN RECEIVES "NATION" EDITOR

Kuo Wen

Marshal Tuan Chi-wei yesterday received in audience, Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, one of the associate editors of "The Nation", a leading New York magazine. The audience was arranged by a nephew of the Chief Executive, Mr. P. L. Tuan, who recently returned from Europe.

Mr. Gannett has been spending several weeks in Peking, and is leaving early next week. He came to China to gather material for a series of articles. Articles and comment usually sympathetic toward China have appeared in "The Nation" from time to time.

ties of modern civilization and democracy. These elements, too, are vacillating between imperialism and nationalism. They are moved by a dual inspiration—that of international greed and that of the needs of their own people. It is a struggle between the treaty-port, the settlement, on the one hand, and the "hinterland" on the other.

Mr. Borodin concluded. There is the question constantly raised; which will come first:—putting China's house in order or gaining her independence.

Which Is First?

China's house cannot be put in order until she is free from foreign domination. As long as China remains in her present international position there will be chaos. Militarists will keep the country poverty-stricken, bandits will prey on the people, officials will be the corrupt agents of the foreign powers, and constant and insidious propaganda by the foreign language and foreign owned press will continue, inevitably culminating in such disasters as May 30th in Shanghai, June 28th in Canton and March 18th in Peking. It is all the same result of the foreign domination in China.

How then, Mr. Borodin was asked, do you expect Canton will succeed. Imperialism still exists, does it not? To this he answered:

"We shall see in the near future whether Canton will be allowed to go on with its constructive work or whether it will be drowned in blood by the powers under the pretext of suppressing Bolshevism."

SINO - RUSSIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS; TRADE IN DAYS OF CZAR; TODAY; TOMORROW

By B. Schlezinger, in "Izvestia"

In pre-war times the commercial intercourse between Russia and China was fairly close. In 1913 the trade between the two countries amounted to nearly 85 million rubles. Of this amount, exports from Russia represented only 21 million rubles, and 64 million rubles China supplied Far Eastern Russia with raw materials, grain and other food products, but the principal item of import was tea. The principal items of export from Russia were manufactures, mainly textile goods, amounting to nearly 13 million rubles.

Growth Industrialism

Since the 1911 Revolution in China a radical change has come about in the economic structure of China. True, in the main, China has remained an agricultural country, nevertheless certain districts are rapidly becoming industrialised. This circumstance inevitably affected Russia's commercial relations with China, the more so that since the war the Japanese and Americans have become considerably more active in the Chinese market.

At first our post-revolutionary activity on the Chinese market bore an entirely unorganised character. But after the Treaty of 1924 was signed and after the arrival of the Soviet Trade Representative in Peking in the autumn of the same year, plan and system were introduced in the operations of the Soviet trading organisations.

At the present time all our commercial operations on the Chinese market are controlled by the Trade Representative.

Prestige Growing

On the other hand, the establishment of a single, large purchasing organisation has raised the prestige of our buying concerns in the eyes of Chinese and foreign business people. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chinese American Bank and the Netherlands Indische Bank, particularly, willingly finance Soviet imports on quite favourable terms.

Trade With China

The economic development of Soviet Russia enabled us last year to expand our commercial operations in China. During the fiscal year 1924-25 imports from China to Soviet Russia amounted to 17,801,000 rubles as compared with 8,045,000 in 1923-24, an increase of 100%. Exports to China for the corresponding periods amounted to 1,746,000 rubles and 1,776,000 rubles respectively. As in pre-war times, our trade with China results in an unfavorable balance.

The kind of goods imported from China into Russia differs hardly at all from the kinds imported in pre-war times. The principal items are food products, animal products and raw material. The resumption of large tea purchases is of considerable importance for the trade of China. The imports of tea from China in 1924-25 amounted to 12,605,000 rubles, representing 100% increase over the import of tea in the previous fiscal year. The greater part of the imports go to supply the needs of Far Eastern Russia, partly to Siberia and partly to the Yakutsk region.

Exports Changed

The character of the exports from Russia to China, however, has changed entirely. In 1913 the principal items of export to China were cotton goods, amounting to 12,900 rubles; hardware

goods, amounting to 1,540,000 rubles; underwear and clothing, tobacco, sugar, wheat flour and leather boots, each to an amount ranging from 650,000 rubles to 850,000 rubles. In the fiscal year 1924-25 these goods were almost absent from the list of exports to China. Cotton goods amount only to 4,000 rubles; woolen goods are somewhat higher, 22,000 rubles, but even this represents only 5% of the 1913 export. Clothing, tobacco, sugar, boots as well as matches, utensils and glass were not exported at all. The principal items of export in the past fiscal year were rails, and plates, amounting to 621,000 rubles; oil products, 319,000 rubles; coal, 226,000 rubles; logs and beams, 116,000 rubles. Thus our exports are more of the kind of raw materials.

Textiles and Oil

In future special attention must be paid to exporting textile goods, the good quality and low price of which are known and appreciated by Chinese customers. If this is properly organised, our Trade Representative in China thinks it feasible to dispose of from 10 to 15 car-loads of goods per month. There is also a good market for our oil, firstly on the Chinese Eastern Railway and Manchuria and then in Canton. This year Soviet oil has dominated the market in Canton.

Our coal has good prospects in China. The Chermekhov and Sushan mines find a ready sale for their output, in spite of the fact that the administration of these mines have not exhibited sufficient energy and initiative. Our Trade Representative proposes next year considerably to increase the export of coal, for which markets can be found both in Manchuria and Shanghai. It is planned to bring export of coal to 1,000,000 rubles.

The export of timber is to be brought to the same figure. There is in undoubted demand for logs and pit props, as well as for pine logs for matches. Marine products, for which there is a great demand in China, may also serve as an important item of export. This demand is at present time met by Japan and it should be observed that Japan obtains its marine products for the Chinese market from Russian waters. The export of metal goods should continue to be one of the most important items of export from Soviet Russia to China as was the case last year.

Future Prospects

Of course it is not to be expected that we will confine ourselves in this limited group of exports. The steady advance in the economic development of Russia gives us the assurance that in the near future we will be able to supply China with a far greater variety of goods than we have been doing up till now. Already there are prospects open for the export of rubber goods, cigarettes, wines, pottery glass, etc. One of the methods of encouraging this is to bring our buying organisations closer to Chinese business circles and directly to the consumers. To achieve this our Trade Representative is extending his sphere of activity. He already has his representatives and offices in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai for connection with the North, in Kalgan for connection with Mongolia, in Harbin for connection with Manchuria and in Canton for connection with the South. It is proposed in the near future to open an agency in Hankow, the centre of tea trade.

THE GUERRILLA WAR IN SYRIA

France Hopeless to "Win Over" Syrians Save By Imperialist Argument Of Guns, Troops And Warships

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

The revolt in Syria is very inconvenient to the French public. Not only because it is an immediate burden on the Budget and makes constant calls for new cannon-fodder but also because in this case it is much more difficult to make "the part played by the French rule as the herald of civilisation" seem plausible than for instance in the Morocco war. The great mass of the French populations takes a negative attitude towards the French mandate in Syria or, at any rate, will not hear of any sacrifice of money or human lives for the mandate. For this reason the new High Commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel who took over the representation of France in Syria in December, had instruction to "pacify" the country as quickly as possible at all costs. This he actually succeeded in doing. At a hint from those in power, however the French Press at any rate ceased occupying itself with the Syrian revolt and—after an agreement between Chamberlain and de Jouvenel—the chief English papers also. In this way the outside world gets the impression that everything is going on in Syrian as well as could be expected, and Painlevé can give "reassuring" declarations in the Chamber.

Difficult Position

In reality, the position of the French in Syria is still a very difficult one. During the last three months the revolt has extended in area. The insurgents have spread the area of the fight from the borders of Djebel Drus far into the interior of Syria. Damascus has been besieged for two and a half months, Homs for a whole month. The French garrison in Hasbaya (in the Lebanon district not far from the borders of Palestine) is shut up in the town by the insurgents. In the last few weeks the district of Aleppo has again become restless and the movement in that part is assuming a far more serious character than in the autumn of 1925. From the military point of view the French are still unable to cope with the insurrection, and in the last battles they have met with a number of serious reverses.

In the meantime, the insurgents are steadily improving their organization. In spite of the insufficient means at its disposal, the national government in Djebel Drus is working splendidly. The training of the insurgent troops has been entrusted to experts who were previously in the service of the Turks, Germans and English, and a well organized revolutionary army is being formed in place of the undisciplined bands of robbers. The insurgents have formed connections with the nationalists of the neighbouring countries from whom they receive material and moral support. The enthusiasm in their ranks grows with every success of the insurgents, and has spread into the hinterland which is occupied by the French.

Revolutionary Slogans

The great popularity of the national revolutionary slogans was most clearly expressed in the attitude taken by the overwhelming majority of the population towards de Jouvenel's so-called peace proposals. De Jouvenel wanted to create a sham Parliament in Syria. A few corrupted

feudal were to declare themselves to be the representatives of the Syrian people and opponents of the revolt. The elections arranged for January 8th ended in a wretched fiasco. The natives did not go to the poll at all and—instead—manifested their solidarity with the insurgents. On the same day de Jouvenel experienced a further disillusionment; he had promised an amnesty to all insurgents who laid down their arms on January 3rd. . . . only one single village in Lebanon had surrendered. De Jouvenel's efforts to bring about peace have shown more than anything else that the natives of Syria, as one man, are in favour of complete independence.

The French authorities in Syria are now doing their best to convince the French Central Government that a so rebellious people cannot be persuaded by peaceful measures and that it is advisable to despatch 100,000 troops to suppress the revolt by force. In an infuriated proclamation which he issued to the "Syrian population" after the failure of his parliamentary swindle, de Jouvenel says that the real fight between France and Syria is only beginning and that he is sorry for those Syrians who think that they can resist the glorious "grande armée" which has never been defeated since 1870.

At the same time, the French exceptional court in Damascus has begun to work again after a short pause. The mere fact of anyone being accused of "instigation to revolt" is enough for the French court martial to pronounce a sentence of death on him. This is in so far a novelty in that up to now "robbery" was the pretext for passing a death sentence.

Communists Hinted

Another new feature is the bitter persecution of the communists which has set in especially in Lebanon. In Beyroul, communists have been arrested, among them Fuad Shmali, the leader of the Lebanon trade union, Joseph Jazbek, the editor of the (forbidden) communist paper "Insanie" ("Humanity") and Ali Nasar ed Din, a radical Nationalist of Drus descent. As, in Ottoman law, which is still in force in Syria, there is no special paragraph against communist propaganda, there is imminent danger of the communists being handed over to the exceptional tribunal for "instigation to revolt."

It is a matter of course that these acts of revenge on the part of the French Government against the national revolutionaries and the communists have by no means a "deterrent" effect, but on the contrary cause embitterment among the population. This Terror is intended to be the answer to the guerrilla warfare of the Syrian rebels which is undermining the French rule in the country and at the same time preventing the French generals from striking a decisive blow against the insurgents as they would like to.

It is now more than ever the task of the international proletariat and especially the French, to prevent the bloody suppression of the Syrian fight for freedom. If it is possible to hinder the despatch of 100,000

OFFER AMERICANS SHAKESPEARE "RELICS"

N. Y. Ev. Post

New York.—Who wants the old beer warmer in which William Shakespeare war med his beer?

Who wants some "genuine splinters from the dramatist's bedpost, or his easy chair—authentic because the letters "W. S." are carved on the back—or, for that matter, a couple of old cloaks that Anne Hathaway used to help William into when he was going out for the night?

H. C. Rogers, the finder of this remarkable Shakesperiana of exactly 102 pieces, in a letter to-day to this newspaper—an honest-to-goodness genuine letter, by the way—announces that he is coming to the United States.

Only Mr. Rogers refers to our country as the "good old U. S. A." and, in asking for "fair play and justice" when he reaches Ellis Island, recalls that upon a previous visit to "Broadway, New York," he saw a sign that read:

"A man may be down, but he's never out."

Mr. Rogers is bringing with him his Shakespeare collection, which recently was greeted by the press with cheers or jeers, whichever way the papers looked at it. The British Museum doesn't want it, not even Shakespeare's stone trough. Private English collectors don't want it.

So Mr. Rogers is bringing it all over to the "good old U. S. A." and for some reason not made clear by him indicates that Buffalo will have the distinction of reaching in the grab bag first. And the best part of Mr. Rogers' offer is that nobody, not even Buffalo, can buy it.

He's just plain giving it away.

Perhaps by the time he arrives here—sometime in March he hopes—he will have found Shakespeare's other shoe.

Shoe number one is piece number 68, listed as follows:

"One shoe—the other one I cannot at the moment find, used by William Shakespeare in one of his plays."

In his letter, Mr. Rogers feels hurt that he should have been referred to as an illiterate peasant.

SOVIET UNION INVITES CHINESE

Tass

Moscow, March 17.—The Textile Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. has sent an invitation to the Textile Workers' Union of China to send fraternal delegates, one from Shanghai and one from Tientsin, to attend the Congress of the Union to be opened in Moscow on May 11th.

ROY C. ANDREWS ARRIVES IN JAPAN

Tokio

Tokyo, March 18.—Dr. Roy C. Andrews, famous explorer and archaeologist, of the New York Museum of Natural History, arrived at Yokohama on his way to China to-day. It is intimated that he is going to undertake the fourth Mongolian expedition on his arrival at China in the near future.

troops and to refuse the assignment of more millions for the Syrian war, the French imperialists will have no alternative but to evacuate Syria, and it is easy to imagine what would be the effect of such a defeat of imperialism on the further development of politics in the Near East and beyond it in the Orient altogether.

TAGORE, INDIA'S GREATEST POET, CRITICALLY ILL

Asiatic

Berlin, March 20.—The famous Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore who visited the Far East last year, is seriously ill and is not expected to live.

GROUP ORGANIZE TO LAUNCH

(Continued from page 1)

the Kuomintang to discuss the March eighteenth massacre. The meeting was attended by representatives of over three hundred organizations.

It was unanimously decided to send out three telegrams, (1) To the whole people of China, (2) To the Kuomintang, and (3) To the foreign powers.

The telegram to the people of China says that the massacre of students by Tuan Chi-jui is to be put on a par with the massacre of our people by the British in Shanghai and Shameen. In consequence it is the opinion of all the organizations represented that Tuan Chi-jui should go, and that the Kuomintang should obey the people's wish by actually taking steps to organize a people's government.

The telegram ends up by urging the people of Peking to continue the fight and pledges their full support to the latter to the extent of organizing laborers' and merchants' strikes, if circumstances should demand them.

Generals Protest

The Peking Office of the Kuomintang has received a telegram from the well-known generals, Li Lieh-chun, Chang Chi, and Fang Sheng-tao.

The telegram expresses great surprise at hearing the news of the inhuman shooting of peaceful demonstrators.

It demands two things, first proper attendance to the wounded and indemnity to the family of the bereaved, and secondly, the arrest of Tuan Chi-jui on the charge of allowing soldiers to kill people without provocation. It recommends an entire reorganization of the Government. The generals ask the Kuomintang leaders to stand definitely on the side of the people, and take uniform action with the latter.

HELP PLEDGED TO LONDON KUOMINTANG

(Continued from page 2)

The development of mechanical transport and of scientific research makes it certain that the peoples of the world will become more and more interlinked."

The common struggle of the Chinese workers and the British workers was stressed by Mr. Ernest Thurtle. Both are struggling against capitalist exploitation both wish to bring about a better state of society. Moreover, the British working class is anxious to see China free from any foreign domination whatsoever.

"A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the difference between East and West, said Mr. Thurtle, quoting the well-known lines of England's greatest imperialist poet. There is an historical basis for the contention that there is no gap between the workers of East and West. If we go back far enough in the world we find that all originated from a common stock and the aim of all peoples must be to bind themselves together in one great bond of international solidarity.

"I hope that you will have a happy and successful New Year in 1926 in your struggles both domestic and foreign" concluded Mr. Thurtle, "and I can assure you of our sympathy, the deep sympathy of the workers of this country and when the day comes and you can shake off the shackles of imperialism, no one will rejoice more than the British labour movement."

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PEKING

American College Club Plans Trip To Great Wall

Spring Outing April 24th; Special Train; To Have Picnic Lunch On Historic Spot

Chung Mei

The American College Club will hold its spring outing on Saturday, April 24th. Leaving Chien Men West Station the party will go by special train to Nankou and Ching Lung Chiao where, according to the announcement just made by the Executive Committee of the Club, the members of the Club will pay homage to the Great Wall.

Picnic lunches will be provided by a well known restaurant and the Great Wall will be the scene of a jolly picnic such as was never dreamed of by the tyrant Chi'ng Shih Huang.

Details will be sent to all the men in North China who have been students of American colleges and universities, but names and addresses are hard to get. Make sure that you are on the list by sending your name and address to the corresponding secretary, Sidney D. Gamble, at the Y.M.C.A., Peking. Do it today.

WORLD'S FAITH SHATTERED

(Continued from page 1)

The League will ultimately be strengthened by the Geneva affair because it will be generally realized how futile is the pre-war type of diplomacy with secret promises.

Argentine Hesitates

Reuter

Buenos Aires, March 19.—The Foreign Minister stated today that the Argentine would not be able to participate in the work of the special commission of the League of Nations on the reconstruction of the Council until the Argentine Congress had decided the question of the Argentine's relations with the League.

Kuo Wen

Mr. Chu Fu-cheng wired to the Peking Government Friday urging it to instruct its delegates to the League of Nations to insist upon the fundamental re-organization of the Executive Commission of the League and to retire with the delegates of other countries who are not given a seat in it, if this proposal is rejected.

REPORT ABDEL KRIM SENDS PEACE ENVOY

United Press

Paris, March 19.—It is learned from the highest sources that Abdel Krim has sent an envoy to Rabat to discuss the question of peace with the French and Spanish, after which the French representative, M. Steeg, began actions toward negotiations.

The negotiations continue and are alleged to be on behalf of both Spain and France.

\$500 OFFERED FOR BANK EMPLOYEE

Chung Mei

A reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of an employee of the Hua Feng Bank of Tientsin, wanted on the charge of embezzling \$200,000, has been offered by the bank.

The fugitive, Sun Shao-chuan, is said to be a native of Peking, thirty-six years of age. Both the local police and the guarantee company are working on the trail.

MOSLEM BUTCHERS PROTEST INSPECTION

Chung Mei

The Mohammedan butchers have protested against the new sanitary inspection of their premises, alleging that it is not necessary since they take proper precautions themselves.

The request that slaughter house tax be cancelled made to General Li Ming-chung through the Chamber of Commerce is reported to have been refused on the ground that the tax is very small.

COUNTERFEITER DIES IN BERLIN INSANE ASYLUM

Asiatic

Berlin, March 19.—Arthur Schulze of franc counterfeiting notoriety died in a Berlin insane asylum, where he was taken after his nervous breakdown in prison.

Wu's Worry Shifts From Tang To Fang

Feels Tang Sheng-chih Is Friendly, But Fears Fang Pan-jen; Sends Troops To Kiangsi Border

Reuter

Despite General Chao Heng-ti's departure from Changsha, the situation in Hunan appears not to be causing a great deal of perturbation at the headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Foreign observers in Hankow attribute this to the circumstance that General Tang Sheng-chih, who replaced General Chao, has shown a friendly attitude.

Some anxiety, however, is being shown by the Hupeh leaders over the ominous activities of General Fang Pan-jen, who was some time ago instructed by the Central Government to carry out a "chaban" against Marshal Wu, and, by way of a precautionary measure, two brigades of Hupeh troops were sent to the Kiangsi border after the fall of Hsin-yangchow.

Yueh at Kunghsien

Asiatic

Kaifengfu, March 11.—General Yueh Wei-chun, Tupan of Honan, is not dead and he is believed to be at Kunghsien, where he has about two divisions of Shensi troops for the protection of the government arsenal. At the same time, another detachment of the second Kuominchun has crossed the borders of Honan into Shensi to join the forces of General Li Hu-chen at Hsianfu. The third detachment is now in the north of the Yellow River. Consequently, General Yueh's army has now been divided into three parts whose line of communications has been cut by Wu Pei-fu's troops.

CABINET TAKES BLAME

(Continued from page 1)

which the Government statement is alleged to be untrue.

1. The demonstrations of Thursday morning was clearly held for the purpose of urging the Government to take a strong attitude regarding the ultimatum of the foreign powers, but the Government purposely misconstrued the demonstration as communistic. This is as much as to say, says the "Ching Pao", that all patriotic activities of the people must be stopped, since all such activities may at any time be similarly labelled.

2. The massacre of the students was clearly carried out by the bodyguards of Tuan Chi-jui. This could be proved by the published report of the massacre by Mr. Sung Yu-chen, officer in charge of the guards. Tuan Chi-jui, in making out that the people were massacred by the police, was therefore willfully distorting the facts and trying to shift the responsibility to the Kuominchun. (In the English papers yesterday morning, the report was given out referring not to the police in this connection, but to the bodyguards. In the original Chinese telegram, however, the word police "chun-ching" occurs.)

The third instance of falsifying in Friday's telegram, according to the "Ching Pao", is the report of the use of kerosene, canes, bombs and pistols by the demonstrating crowd. The evidence of people on the spot is ample proof that this allegation is false.

Jazz Baby Is Rotten Mother, Scolds Medico

United News

London.—Drink, jazz, tobacco, and drugs are making the modern girl unfit to be a mother.

With this pronouncement, Dr. J. S. Risien Russell, eminent nerve specialist, joined the ranks of moralists and reformers who think the shingled, petting, cocktail-drinking, athletic flapper of to-day is all wrong.

Dr. Russell spoke as a neurologist, not as a reformer, and confined himself to the physical and mental effect of night life on girls and their children-to-be.

"Girls now live on excitement, and keep themselves going with school," Dr. Russell said in a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene. "Drugs might be added; evidently it is possible for women to get them so they can go on with little food or sleep."

"The chaperon is a thing of the past. Young girls are free to go out with young men not only to restaurants and dances but to night clubs with no sort of restriction on their actions, and no limit on the lateness of their hours."

Nights Of Jass

"The greater part of the night is spent in frivolity, with no time left for sleep, so that a day following this full round of social and other engagements can only be got through with the assistance of alcohol or drugs."

"Girls not long from school are to be seen drinking cocktails, champagne, and liqueurs, and in time whiskies and sodas are added to the list."

"Scarcely is the age of twenty reached before the lines that belong to middle age become evident in such girls. Nature, deprived of sleep, begins to forget the habit. The nervous system, overtaxed by the strain and poisoned by alcohol, tobacco, and perhaps drugs, falls into a state of neurasthenia with insomnia, which demands the increase of drugs to bring sleep."

"It is certain that a considerable proportion of girls acquire the habit of living on excitement, which becomes part of their existence and so unfits them for marriage and motherhood."

"Is it to be supposed that when girls of this kind reach womanhood and become mothers they can produce men and women with anything but the most miserable physique and of the neurotic type?"

Tupan Sun Sends Envoy To Canton

C. H. Chiu To Go As Personal Representative; An Old Kuomintang Member

Chung Mei

Tupan Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking has sent a relative, C. H. Chiu, to Canton as his personal representative to the Canton Nationalist government.

The envoy is an old member of the Kuomintang and his son is Chief Secretary to General Chiang Chi-shieh. Frequent meetings between the Nanking Tupan's envoy and the different members of the Canton administration are reported to have been held.

TEXTILE WORKERS GET MORE PAY

Nippon Dempo

Mukden, Mar. 20.—Settlement has been reached as regards the trouble at the Manchuria and Mongolia woollen Textile Company. The Company will increase wages 20 sen, a day. The labour troubles consequent upon the slump of the Fengtien bank notes have all been settled.

117,135,317 PEOPLE IN U. S.; 11,000,000 INCREASE SINCE 1920

Reuter

New York, March 18.—The Census Bureau estimates the population of the United States, as on August 1, to be 117,135,317. This is an increase of over 11,000,000 since 1920.

Fengtien Forces Take Luanchow

Kuominchun Retreat to Tangshan and Lutai; Lu Charges Bad Faith on Part of Chang; Sent Peace Envoys and Launched Attack

Kuo Wen

According to a telephone message from Tientsin yesterday afternoon the Mukden troops occupied Luanchow at two o'clock in the morning when the Kuominchun forces retreated to Tangshan and Lutai. The Kuominchun cut the Peking-Mukden Railway at a point west of Lai-chwang in order to prevent the advance of the Mukden troops.

Jehol Battle

Chung Mei

Hostilities between the Kuominchun and Fengtien forces are again reported to be impending in Jehol. Acting on reports of a Fengtien concentration, it is said that Tutung Sung Chieh-yuan began mobilizing at Ling Yuan for an attack on Sui Chung.

Bad Faith

Bad faith on the part of the Mukden side is charged by Commander Lu Chung-lin, who reports by telegraph that despite the activities of Marshal Chang's peace envoys, a Fengtien attack was launched against the Kuominchun lines on the 17th and 18th.

The message from Commander Lu reads: "In spite of the fact that the Mukden party sent their peacemakers, vigorous attacks have been launched during the last two days at Tsangchow and Luanchow. In order to carry out a defence, certain arrangements have been made by our troops. In a conference with the superior officers of the army, it was decided that a counter attack be launched on the morning of the 19th."

"At present, the situation at the front line is very optimistic. Tu Sheng Chen has been taken by the Division under Commander Shih You-san. It is presumed that with the capture of Tsangchow, the condition at all other parts will have a change. Lu Chung-lin, 18th."

Quiet At Tsangchow

Chung Mei

The Tsangchow front continues quiet. Kuominchun re-enforcements in the form of Mongolian cavalry newly arrived from Chahar and Suiyuan have been ordered to take up a sector of the line.

Chin In Tsingtao

Reuter

Tsingtao, March 19.—General Chin Yun-peng passed through today on his way to Mukden. It is reported that he has an important mission from Marshal Wu Pei-fu to Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Brussloff Dead

Reuter

Moscow, March 16.—The death is announced of General Brussloff, the famous cavalry commander.

Wales Fast But Cause Is Fat, Not Love

Unimex

London, March 17.—The Prince of Wales has a secret sorrow.

It isn't love; it isn't the fact that he can't give himself to the wild horses he persists in riding—it is, simply, that his doctors have warned him that unless he exercises a lot and eats only a little he will get fat before he is forty.

That is one reason Wales, despite frequent falls which are the lot of every man and woman who goes foxhunting, persists in riding still to hounds; about as strenuous exercise as there is.

It is also the reason why he goes virtually lunchless every day, drinks only in the evening, and is smoking kickless cigarettes.

Wales has dreaded getting fat ever since he was a boy. His doctors have told him that he inherits the tendency to embonpoint of his grandfather, King Edward VII; and every time Wales looks at a portrait of King Edward he cuts out another course at lunch or has the royal alarm clock set a half hour earlier in the morning.

Cold Lunch

At present his lunch consists largely of a large plate with a little cold lean meat on it, and he gets up at 7 o'clock to take his early morning exercise—either in the gymnasium of the Bath Club or running about the paths in the back gardens of Buckingham Palace, where the King lives and not far from Wales's bachelor quarters in St. James's Palace. That is, when he isn't hunting.

He really puts on the feed bag for the first time in the evening; and he is smoking a specially made cigarette of guaranteed mildness.

There have been many explanations of all this. The real ones and simple one, is fat. Wales, was sickly as a boy, and determined to make himself strong. He has done that, and is a fair all-round athlete. Now if he stops exercising, he will put on weight where he doesn't want it. So he leads the strenuous life and follows a diet whose rigor must make him sometimes as eager for a square meal as are the down-and-outs on the Thames Embankment, a few hundred yards from his palace home.

PROTEST VIOLATIONS BY JAPAN BOATS

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 18.—The General Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Provincial Government stating that Japanese fishing boats, in spite of repeatedly protests on the part of Chinese fishermen, have been continuing to violate Chinese sea sovereign rights by fishing in Chinese waters, and urging the authorities to take the matter up with the Japanese officials.

OLD FASHIONED VACCINATION BAN

Chung Mei

No old fashioned vaccination is to be permitted according to police instructions issued to doctors. The edict points out the danger of an epidemic of contagious disease if such practice is carried on. A heavy fine backs the order.

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